

R E C O R D E R.

Vol. IX.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1828.

No. 450.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Wilmington, Oct. 1.	Fayetteville, Oct. 2.	Newbern, June 7.	Petersburg, Sept. 25.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall. 127 13	150 175	150 175	125 200
Apple,	28 30	36 40	40 50	34 75
Peach,	—	45 50	75 80	45 75
Bacon,	lb. 7 10	6 8	6 7	8
Beeswax,	24 25	20 22	28	25 30
Butter,	15 16	15 20	18 25	12 25
Coffee,	14 15	14 17	18	12 17
Corn,	bush. 50	35 40	35 40	35 40
Cotton,	lb. 9	8 9	8 9	9 10
Candles, mould,	15 16	16	15	14 17
Flaxseed, rough,	bush. —	80	70 80	—
Flour,	bbl. 600	450 475	600 700	625 725
Feathers,	lb. —	25 28	35 40	—
Gin, Holland,	gall. 100 140	125 150	100 125	100 115
Country,	37 40	50	45 5	35
Iron,	ton. —	—	—	11000 12000
Lard,	lb. 9 10	7 8	7 8	6 7
Lime,	cask. 150 175	250 300	—	150 200
Molasses,	gall. 35 37	36 4	29 30	37 40
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg. —	22 25	—	8
Oats,	bush. —	725 800	—	550 650
Powder, American,	keg. —	125 130	125 150	90 100
Rum, Jamaica,	gall. 125 130	125 150	90 100	150 200
West India,	80 100	70 8	85 90	100 150
New England,	40 42	40	40 45	42 45
Rice,	cwt. 300	350 400	300 325	400 500
Shot,	—	1000	—	825
Salt, Liverpool,	bush. —	85	65	75 87
Turk's Island,	40 45	75 80	55	—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt. 900 1000	850 1100	900 1000	800 1300
Loaf,	lb. —	19 22	18 23	18 25
Tea, Indian and Gunpowder,	—	150 175	—	125 150
Hysan,	—	120	—	—
Young Hyson,	—	—	—	100 125
Tobacco,	cwt. 400 425	250 275	—	250 700
Tallow,	lb. 10	8	10	—
Wheat,	bush. —	87 90	—	112 120
Whiskey,	gall. 26 30	25 30	—	30 33
Wine, Madeira,	—	250 400	300 375	250 500
Teneriffe,	—	150 175	125 160	—
Sherry,	—	160 225	200 250	—
Port,	—	200 380	—	—
Milaga,	—	70 80	—	—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEART,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased of Mr. WM. HUNTINGTON, his materials, &c., and rented a shop, I would inform the public that I will carry on the business in all its branches. All work in my line will be promptly attended to and well executed. I hope, by close application, to merit a continuance of the custom which has been so liberally given to this shop.

Lemuel Lynch.

I can safely recommend Mr. Lynch to my customers, as a very attentive industrious young man, and a good workman.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40-41

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being very anxious to bring all his business to a close, has sold his stock of materials, and rented his tools and shop, to Mr. LEMUEL LYNCH, and has no interest in the work done in the shop from and after the 1st day of August next.

As this step has been taken for the purpose of attending exclusively to the settlement of all accounts, it is hoped and earnestly desired, that all who are indebted will call and settle with the least possible delay. Longer indulgence need not be expected.

He has on hand, and will continue to keep, a handsome assortment of Watches, Jewellery and Silver-Ware; all of which will be sold on better terms than such articles have ever been sold for in this place, and will be kept for sale at the same stand as heretofore.

Wm. Huntington.

July 29. 40-41

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Musicians, belonging to the 2d Orange Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend at David Mebane's, esq. on the 15th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the 16th, you will attend with your respective companies, ready to parade precisely at 11 o'clock, equipped as the law directs, for regimental exercise.

J. ALKSON, Col.

Sept. 12. 47-48

A Methodist Camp-Meeting

will commence at Buckhorn Meeting-House, near Haywood, in Chatham county, on Friday the 21st October, and end on the Tuesday following.

A Methodist Camp-Meeting

will also commence at Low's Meeting-House, in Rockingham county, near the H. H. Rock on Haw River, on Friday the 31st of October, and end on the Tuesday following. Both meetings to be under the superintendence of the Rev. P. D. Dore, presiding elder of the York-District.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers having removed their Sadler's Soap to the building west of Thos. Clancy & Co. they take this method of informing their friends and customers that they are prepared to supply them with all articles in their line as cheap as can be bought in the state, and they venture to say, if not superior, at least as good as can be had anywhere. Their work has hitherto proved good; and having the best of workmen and northern materials, they feel assured that they can give general satisfaction to all who may call upon them for work.

J. B. McDade & Co.

Jan. 15. 13-14

ATTENTION!

To the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and Musicians, belonging to the First Orange Regiment, of C. Militia.

YOU are hereby notified and ordered to attend in Hillsborough, on Friday the 17th of October next, equipped as the law directs, for drill muster and court martial; and on the following day (Saturday the 18th,) you will also appear, at the same place, at the usual hour of parade, with all under your respective commands, equipped as aforesaid, for regimental exercise. Each Captain will be expected to make, at that time, his annual return without fail.

Jos. A. Woods, Col.

Sept. 30. 48-49

NORTH CAROLINIAN

Will stand the fall season, at my stable in Hillsborough. The season to commence on the 4th of July.

Josiah Turner.

July 1. 36-37

SALE.

Will be sold, on Wednesday, the 29th of October, at the late dwelling house of William Cade, deceased, all his perishable property, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture his stock of

Horses and Cattle, Farming Tools, one Wagon and Geer, crop of Wheat and Corn, with many other articles too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Wm. Brown, Adm'r.

Sept. 23. 48-49

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

I SHALL, on the second Thursday of next month, hold an election at all the usual election grounds in Orange county, for the purpose of receiving the votes to elect fifteen Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Thos. D. Watts,

Sheriff of Orange county.

October 1. 49-50

SALE.

Will be sold, on Monday the 6th day of October next, at the plantation of the late Rev. William Bingham, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming

Utensils, together with the present year's Crop. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and security required.

W. J. Bingham, Adm'r.

The Plantation is also for sale. September 2. 45-46

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

August Term, 1828.

George Fawcett, Plaintiff, vs. William Findley and wife, Defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Findley, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, or so secludes himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, successively, that unless the said William Findley appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$3 00 48-49

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

August Term, 1828.

William Fawcett, Plaintiff, vs. Richard C. Ward, Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Richard C. Ward, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, or so secludes himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, successively, that unless the said defendant appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to plead to issue, judgment final will be entered up against him.

Test,

J. Taylor, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$3 00 49-50

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

In Equity—September Term, 1828.

Robert Whitted, et al. plaintiffs, vs. Josiah Turner, defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that William Gappins resides beyond the limits of the state, therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks, that said Gappins be and appear before the judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly as to him.

James Webb, c. m. e.

Price adv. \$2 75 47-48

State of North-Carolina.

Orange County.

Orange Superior Court of Law,

September Term, 1828.

Pomphrey Gooch, Plaintiff, vs. Hiram Laws, Defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court here, that Hiram Laws, the defendant in the above case, resides beyond the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said defendant, Hiram Laws, to be and personally appear before the judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, and plead to issue, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on will be condemned, subject to the plaintiff's recovery. Test,

A. B. Bruce, Clerk

Price adv. \$3 00 47-48



RURAL ECONOMY.

Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour, O'er every land."

CULTIVATION OF INDIGO.

The following is an extract from a communication in the Newbern Sentinel, relative to the history, cultivation, &c. of Indigo.

This plant (the indigo tree of the botanist) is a native of the warm regions of Asia, Africa, and America. It was introduced into South Carolina, in the year 1748, by a Miss Lucas. From the period of its introduction, its culture gradually extended both here and in Georgia until the revolution, when it had become the second staple in each of these, then colonies. The English government encouraged the cultivation of Indigo, by a considerable bounty. In a letter written by Barbe de Marbois to Comte de Vergennes, dated Philadelphia, March 13th, 1783—the former says: "The Assembly of Carolina is going to make levies of men, and has imposed pretty large sums; as there is but little money in the country, the taxes will be gathered in Indigo," &c.

In North Carolina, too, this article was prepared for market before, and since, the revolution; and there are persons now living, who remember to have seen indigo fields of twenty acres in Newbern District. At this time our good housewives are in the habit of making indigo for domestic purposes, much in the same way our farmers made cotton previous to 1818-19. Subsequently to the revolution, the Indigo culture from various causes, declined in the Southern States. Among these causes may be enumerated the emigration of judicious and experienced planters to British India, the patronage of the British Government in its cultivation there; and the introduction of cotton here, just as this country was rising from the desolation of war. Whether the time is not near at hand for the south to return to Indigo, is a question demanding the serious investigation of every one interested in its agricultural prosperity. Our indigo at present is generally inferior to the imported. But we have high authority for saying, that this is not owing to any defect in our soil or climate, but to bad management. An experienced dealer of New York says: "I know that prime Indigo can be made in the Southern states, having during a period of thirty years, bought several small lots made in South Carolina, and the Mississippi, of excellent quality. It is true, the general run of the Indigo is of an inferior quality; but this deficiency must be attributed to the want of skillful manufacturers; for if one or two lots be made good, the whole may be, provided the conditions necessary to make a perfect article, be observed." An eminent agriculturalist of Georgia, says: "But the time has arrived for our return to the culture of Indigo, and it will be soon seen that we can drive competitors out of the market as easily in Indigo, as we have done in cotton; with one only precaution, that we use pure water in extracting the coloring matter from the plant. I now look back to the recollections of my youth with astonishment, when I remember having seen the contents of dirty puddles pumped into the vats, &c. &c. If then, we can make Indigo, equal to the imported, of which there seems to be little doubt, the latter must be excluded from our market, whenever the home supply shall satisfy the home demand. The foreign cannot compete with the domestic under the disadvantages of a duty which in a few years will be 50 cents per pound, insurance, freight, commissions, &c. It is thought by many that the preparation of indigo is an unhealthy employment. This unhealthiness is said to be owing to the rapid absorption of vital air, which takes place during the fixation of the tincture matter, &c. So great is this absorption, that a lighted candle will not burn near the surface of the liquor. But is said to be practicable by cheap and simple machinery, to enable the labourers to work at a distance

from the vats, and out of the region of impure air, which would completely remove the objection of unhealthiness.

For prime Indigo we shall always find a ready and profitable market at home. The annual domestic demand is supposed at present, to amount to from 5 to 6 millions of dollars; and owing to the great increase of our manufactures, it is said to be probable, that in ten years this demand will be doubled. This sum added to the annual income of the south will greatly enhance its wealth and prosperity. Let us then prepare ourselves to enter on the cultivation of this valuable and neglected plant, as soon as the high duty goes into operation, it not before, unless some more lucrative employment should offer.

C.

From the New York Enquirer, of Friday.

THE BALLOON—ALARMING ACCIDENT.

A very alarming accident last evening, prevented one of the most beautiful excursions of Mr. Robertson, in his balloon, from the interior of Castle Garden. There is a flagstaff at the southern outside of the Garden, raised to the elevation of 70 or 80 feet. It was erected there for the use of the marine telegraph. Against the top of this mast the balloon struck, and was torn so that the gas escaped. The circumstances are these: About 6 o'clock, the intrepid aeronaut made preparations to wander forth on the bosom of the air. The balloon was filled. The car was attached to the cords of the net work. The ballast was placed in the car. Mr. Robertson unfurling his flag, stepped into the car, and desired his assistants to bear the balloon to the northern corner of the Garden, and there let it go, so as to escape the mast in question. They did so. The balloon rose with the utmost majesty, amid the cheers of the spectators inside and outside. Just as it was clearing the topmost of the flagstaff, a flow of wind struck it, and turned it directly on the point of danger. It struck the mast, and he was half thrown out of the car. The female part of the spectators shrieked. He clung to the flag, and to the car for some time. Great sympathy was excited at this alarming situation. The crowds below cried out for him to seize hold of the rope of the flagstaff. He made several unsuccessful attempts. The interest was increased. A man ascended the rope, he could not reach Mr. R.

At this moment he was apparently hanging by his heels and struggling with all his physical powers to catch the rope of the flagstaff. The balloon was fluttering above his head in the breeze, at an elevation of 70 feet. Many of the females shrieked anew—others burst into tears. If he had lost his hold at this moment, he would have been dashed to atoms by the fall. The astonishing intrepidity of Mr. R. never forsook him for a moment. His physical powers would have given way before that could fail him. Sometimes he was holding on the car sometimes grasping at the flag, which he mistook for the rope, and sometimes struggling at any thing about him. At last, by one powerful effort, he caught the rope in his hand. A shout of delight rose from the crowd. The next instant he fell out of the car, and hung by one hand in the air. Several of the females again screamed. In another instant, he caught the rope with his other hand, and descended forty feet with the velocity of an arrow. He fell at the foot of the flagstaff on the parapet of the garden. The crowd gathered around him. He was somewhat exhausted, but he started on his legs and made his way to the house, assisted by two of the bystanders. The gratification which was felt by the whole of the spectators was great. On his way to the house, many of his acquaintances met him, and congratulated him on his escape. What increases the vexation of the accident is, that Mr. R. objected to the flagstaff in the morning, and requested to have it taken down.

The intrepid aeronaut is uninjured, but his balloon is torn to pieces. There were probably 200 spectators in the Garden, the greater part of them strangers. On the Battery there could not be fewer than 15,000. The afternoon was delightful—a fine pleasant breeze, and clear sky.

Calumny crosses oceans, scales mountains, and traverses deserts, with greater ease than the Southian Abits, and like him rides upon a poisoned arrow.

Foreign Intelligence.

The packet ship *Napoleon*, captain Smith, in thirty days from Liverpool, has arrived at New-York. The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received by this conveyance, London papers to the 25th, and Liverpool to the 26th of August, both inclusive.

THE ENGLISH CROP.—The accounts of the weather, and the harvest, are much more favourable than at our last advices, and it is now said that excepting in Scotland there will be an average crop. In Yorkshire, the wheat crop is estimated at about six bushels the acre less than last year, but the oats, barley and beans were above the average crop. In Lincolnshire, the damage of the great rains has been chiefly confined to low and marshy lands. The weather was favourable at the last dates. The wheat in Cornwall, and the country round about, was very fine, and the weather fine for getting it in. The potato crop is also very fine. New wheat has been already sold in that market for 8s. 2d the stone of 14 lb.—oats for 8s. 2d the stone, and potatoes for 2d.

In Sweden, it is said, the harvest is so uncommonly fine, that the farmers in East Gothland, one of the most fertile provinces, can now hardly obtain five rix dollars per ton for rye—hay is cheaper than it had been for the last twenty years.

They were waiting with deep anxiety in England to learn the fate of Choumia. The place is looked upon as the last hold of Turkish power, and of course when it falls, the fate of Constantinople is thought to be decided. Reports had come in from various sources that Choumia was captured, but advices from Brussels and Paris, received on the 25th, showed conclusively that the Russians had made no important advances; on the contrary the Turks claimed the advantage in several engagements, and were beginning to entertain some hope of resistance.

It is stated from Brussels, August 22d, that news from the Russian army in Turkey had been received from the 23d to the 27th of July.

The head quarters of his Imperial Majesty, and of the second corps of the army, were, on the 26th, in the camp near the village of Bataklyk, not far from Schumla. On the same day they were removed to the heights which the advanced posts of the seven corps had occupied in the battle of the 20th. We were then within cannon shot of the fortress. The enemy does not make any resistance.

Lieut. N. Zakow reports, that on the 26th, the Turks attacked the right wing of the corps besieging Varna, but that they were repulsed with great loss.

Liverpool, August 26. The harvest in this county is nearly brought to a close, and we have reason to believe, that on the whole crops have sustained little injury from the weather.

The Grand Vizier had spent a few days at Adrianople, where he was about levying the people en masse. It was announced in every mosque that all between the ages of fifteen and sixty must arm themselves and enter the army for the defence of the Turkish dominions.

The city of Constantinople, in three days, furnished a contingent of 100,000 men. There is no doubt, says the Smyrna paper, of a most obstinate and bloody resistance on the part of the Turks. The people follow implicitly the impulse of the Porte, and resign themselves to every event.

Many European families have left Adrianople, and some have reached Smyrna. Ali Roumelia is in arms, and it is said, if the Turks risk a general battle it will take place before the walls of Adrianople. They do not mean to expose themselves to the organized masses of the Russians. A partisan warfare is to be waged against the Russians.

Piracies appeared to be nearly suppressed—only one piratical vessel having been detected in the last four or five months, which was a Greek brig of about 200 tons and 10 guns, which had been taken in the bay of Salonica, with goods of almost all nations, and carried into Smyrna by an Austrian vessel.

A letter from Moscow announces that the fortress of Bagdad had been taken by storm, by the troops of Gen. Paskewitch.

POWER OF ENGLAND.

The *Editor of the New York Morning Courier* has presented the following concise and luminous view of the immense dominion held by the government of Great Britain over various portions of the habitable globe, which they have taken the pains to collate from the celebrated publication of the *Abbe de Pradt*.

Some four years ago, the *Abbe de Pradt* published a comparison between the power of England and Russia, in which he recommended the minor powers of Europe to choose the protection of the former. To these mighty rivals he gives the future dominion of all Europe, and throws France and Austria, with all their power, into the rank of secondary states. At the present crisis

of foreign affairs, the *Abbe's* estimate of the power of England is worthy of the deepest attention. He first places her strength in her population, as compared with her extent and her insular situation, which protects her from the incursions of her enemies. During the great commotions of Europe, when hostile legions occupied again and again the capitals of the nations, England, while taking an active part in all great continental operations, was carrying on manufactures in her well guarded island-home, gathering into her hands the commerce of the globe. She prospered on the troubles of Europe, and she has lost by its pacification, for the continental powers have been able to turn their attention to manufactures and agriculture.

The *Abbe* justly considers the most admirable feature in the finances of England to consist in this—that they do not depend upon mines of gold and silver, but upon the industry of her people. The history of the world offers ample proof that true, solid, national wealth does not consist in the possession of diamonds, gems, and precious metals. During the uninterrupted period of war from 1801 to 1815, the revenue of England remained steady (at a mean ratio) 62,500,000*l.*, and had she possessed the same advantages in extent and population with France, her annual income would have been 150,000,000*l.*

Austria with twice the population of England, and with three times her number of acres, can only raise an average revenue of 43,000,000*l.*; while Spain, with her richer soil, with a population nearly equal, could not, when in possession of the land of silver and gold, raise more than 7,000,000*l.* per annum. So much for moral causes. In England the impost on the soil amounts to one-eleventh of the government expenses; in France they form one third, and in other European states the proportion is yet greater. The produce of the English Custom House is greater than that of all the other Custom Houses in Europe.

Look again at the chain of insular and military posts with which England has girded the earth. In her North American colonies, the port of Halifax is both a naval and military station.

Amongst the Bahamas she has a strong post at New Providence, and by her possession of Trinidad she commands the entrance of Orinoko. In fact she possesses all the means of defence and attack in the American Archipelago. In the South Atlantic is St. Helena, which England has selected and occupied, says M. D. Pradt, "as a sort of stepping stone between America and Africa, between Europe and Asia," a place of anchorage and refreshment for vessels returning from India and for all traders in the southern seas. She has possession of the Cape of Good Hope, of New Holland, and of other stations in the vast Southern Archipelago. In Europe, she watches every sea. Gibraltar, the key of the Mediterranean, is hers; by the possession of Malta, she checks Italy, Africa and the Levant. From Corfu she can open or close the Adriatic, and blockade when she pleases the only three ports in the possession of Austria, viz. Venice, Trieste, and Fiume.

From the Isle of Jersey she can intercept the navigation of France; from Heligoland she commands the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, and holds Sweden, Denmark and Russia, in check. In fact she has her stations of observation every where on the globe, and the communication between them is easy and safe.

Shumla and the Balkan Mountains.

While waiting for the next intelligence from the seat of war, our readers might perhaps like to see an account from an authentic writer, lately returned from the places he describes, of the fortified town against which the Russians are now turning the principal strength of their army, and of the stupendous natural defences which lie beyond it. The journey from Constantinople, by Dr. Walsh, is a most convenient work for the journalists of the day, as it furnishes them with a great deal of information, not to be derived from any other source, respecting the nature of the country over which the Russian armies have passed, or are preparing to pass, and of the character of the races by whom it is peopled. The following is his description of the hitherto impregnable Turkish post of Shumla, lying at the foot of the immense and lofty ridge of the Balkan mountains.

N. Y. En. Post.

"Our way lay over a hill which commanded the whole country, and I stopped on the summit at sunrise to view it. Behind us lay the vast ridge of the Balkan, which we had passed, presenting a more inaccessible face at this side than at the other, running along the horizon in a right line like a vast wall which ascended to the clouds. The ancients had such an idea of the height of this ridge, that Pomponius Mela affirms the Euxine and Adriatic could be seen from it at the same time, and Pliny says it was six miles high. 'Hæmi exstant VI. millibus passuum'—higher than the chain of the Andes and Himalaya. It is there one remarkable that Herodotus should have taken no notice

of it, though it must have presented so formidable an obstruction to the army of Darius. The mountain Hæmus is so called from the blood of the Typhon, because he had ascended it as the nearest way to scale Heaven, and Jupiter had there struck him down. The length of the chain is not less remarkable than the height, extending for five hundred miles—one end resting on the Gulf of Venice, and the other on the Black Sea. The chain is now called the Balkan, which signifies a difficult defile, and it is properly divided into high and low; the latter advancing forward on each side, like outworks before the great natural rampart.

"The town of Shumla lies in an angle of a valley, formed by two ridges of those low mountains: they are the last branch of them at this side, and their extreme termination. If, therefore, the whole breadth of this immense chain be taken, it may be said to extend from Rakhi to Shumla, thirty-two hours or ninety-six miles, the country beyond these places being all level plain, and between them all mountain; the lofty ridges, however, extend only from Haidhos to Topeniza, nine hours or twenty-seven miles.

"The mountains about Shumla form a semicircular amphitheatre, up the sides of which the gardens and plantations extend to the summit of the hill, overhanging the town with a very rich and beautiful prospect. Below, at the extremity of the ridges, an immense plain begins, which extends to the Danube on the north, and the Black Sea on the east. Here are seen the town, &c. of Varna, between two head lands, distant eighteen hours or fifty-four miles. To this point, all who wish to avoid the difficulties of the Balkan, hire a vessel from Constantinople, and from hence come to Shumla. In fact, it appeared as if the country from the Danube to the Propontis, was originally a dead flat surface, when by some convulsion of nature this ridge of mountains was thrown up, which divided the country like a vast wall running from the Black Sea to the Adriatic. The part of the plain lying on the south of the ridge, was formerly called Thrace, and is now Romelia, the part on the north was formerly called Mædia, and now Bulgaria.

"Shumla is a very large and populous town, containing about 60,000 inhabitants. It is divided into two parts, the Turkish and Christian. The Turkish is the upper part. It is filled with mosques, whose domes and minarets are covered with burnished plates, which glitter in the sun with dazzling splendour; so that when the sun shone bright I could not look at the town. Here is, besides, an extraordinary novelty in a Turkish town—a large town clock; it tells the hours by a bell, which is heard all over the city, and regulates the times of the inhabitants, instead of the muezzins crying the hour from the minarets. This extraordinary innovation, and approximation to European manners, was introduced some years ago by a Basha, who had been a prisoner in Russia; he there acquired a taste for bells; and on his return brought with him a striking clock, which he erected in Shumla. The improvement, however, has not yet proceeded beyond this northern frontier. I have never seen or heard of any other town clock in the Turkish dominions, except at Athens, presented by Lord Elgin, as some remuneration for the dilapidation of the Parthenon.

"Detached by an interval from this upper town, is a smaller, called Warish, which extends into the plain. Within its limits the Rayas, or Jew and Christian population, reside, separate from the rest, like the district called Irish towns, in Ireland, the original inhabitants of both having been laid under the same interdict by their conquerors. In this district are about 300 houses inhabited by Jews, Armenians and Greeks, who have each a place of worship. It is here the most celebrated timen and braziers in the Turkish empire, reside, who supply Constantinople with their manufacture, and cover their own mosques with tin and copper, which looks so glittering. Shumla has some irregular fortifications standing. We entered the town across a deep fosse; and, through ramparts of clay, by which the Russians were repulsed in their last invasion of Turkey; their main body had advanced from Rasgrad to this place, while their Cossacks pushed across the mountains as far as Burghaz. They were, however, obliged to retreat without taking the town.

"As a military station, Shumla seems to have been of great importance to the Turkish empire. It is on the point at which all the roads leading from the fortresses on the Danube concentrate. Its fortresses would be weak and contemptible in the hands of European troops, but are a very efficient defence when manned by Turks. They consist of earthen ramparts, and brick walls, in some places flanked by strong built watch towers, each capable of holding eight or ten 'tophegees,' or musqueteers. They stretch for three miles in length and one in breadth, over a round intersected with valleys, and the extent and irregularities of the surface prevent the possibility of their being invested. It is here the Turks form their entrenchment camp in their

contests, and the Russians have always found it impregnable. Twice they have advanced as far as Shumla, and have been repulsed without being able to advance further."

From the National Intelligencer.

The Baltimore Marylander—which, we must do it the justice to say, is one of the most ably conducted papers in the United States—as an antidote to the perversions with which the Combination Presses have abounded of the sentiments of President Adams, touching the merits and the conduct of the war of 1812, has republished the whole of the admirable letter addressed by Mr. Adams to Hon. H. C. Otis, in 1808, in reply to a letter of Mr. Pickens, which all, who are old enough, well remember. We are obliged to the Marylander for endeavoring to make the present generation in his state better acquainted than they appear to be with the real character of John Quincy Adams, against whom, be it remembered, no man can produce any charge affecting, in any manner, his honor, his public integrity, or his private morals; whilst the evidences of his patriotic devotion and public services abound on the pages of our history. Of these evidences, the letter to which we refer is one to which his friends and supporters may turn with pride and pleasure. We agree with the Marylander, "that it is among the most eloquent defences of human and national rights, which was ever penned by man." We wish we had room for the whole of it. As we have not, however, we will give our readers a relish, by copying entire the concluding paragraphs, the whole of which occupies eight or ten columns.

"If any statesman can point out another alternative, I am ready to hear him, and, for any practical expedient, lend him every possible assistance. But let not that expedient be submission to trade under British licences and British taxation. We are told that even under these restrictions we may yet trade to the British dominions, to Africa, and China, and with the colonies of France, Spain, and Holland. I ask not how much of this trade would be left, when, our intercourse with the whole continent of Europe being cut off, would leave us no means of purchase, and no market for sale? I ask not what trade we could enjoy with the colonies of nations with which we should be at war? I ask not how long Britain would leave open to us avenues of trade, which, even in these very Orders of Council, she boasts of leaving open as a special indulgence:—I yield the principle, we abandon all pretence to national sovereignty. To yearn for the fragments of trade which might be left, would be to pine for the crumbs of commercial servitude. The boon, which we should humiliate ourselves to accept from British bounty, would soon be withdrawn. Submission never yet set boundaries to encroachment. From pleading for half the empire, we should sink into supplicants for life—we should supply in vain. If we must fall, let us fall freemen—if we must perish, let it be in defence of our rights.

"To conclude, sir, I am not sensible of any necessity for the extraordinary interference of the commercial states to control the general councils of the nation. If any interference could, at this critical extremity of our affairs, have a kindly effect upon our common welfare, it would be interference to promote union, and not division—to urge mutual confidence, and not universal distrust; to strengthen the arm, and not to relax the sinews of the nation. Our suffering and our dangers, though differing, perhaps, in degree, are universal in extent. As their causes are justly chargeable, so their removal is dependent not upon ourselves, but upon others. But while the spirit of independence shall continue to beat in unison with the pulses of the nation, no danger will be truly formidable. Our duties are to prepare with concentrated energy, for those which threaten us, to meet them without dismay, and to rely for their issue upon Heaven.

"I am, with great respect, &c.
"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
"Hon. HARRISON GRAY OTIS."

Huntsville, (Alab.) Sept. 5.

METEOR.—On Sunday night last, at fifteen minutes past ten o'clock, a number of the citizens, while seated before their doors, on the east side of the public square, were thrown into a stupor of astonishment on finding all the objects around them, streets and houses, suddenly illuminated with the dazzling effulgence of noon-day. Their gaze was instantaneously concentrated upon what appeared to the naked eye a blazing serpent, of about twenty feet in extent and three in breadth, gliding through the air from east to south. Its first appearance at an elevation of nearly fifty degrees. Its motion was gentle and undulating, graceful, terrible and sublime. It finally disappeared in "shade unperceived and softening into shade," after confounding their gaping curiosity for upwards of ten minutes. We have not been so fortunate as to witness this truly grand, although common phenomenon, "of struggling night and day malignant mixed," but it was described

to us by two gentlemen of unquestionable credibility, who saw its "sweeping glories and its force divine," as being in shape and motion of the exact similitude of a serpent. This is extremely probable; but in those, whose amazement at the scene enforced the belief of its being a real serpent, it is superstitious. That it was a meteor there should be no doubt, because we know that the fact of the fires of rearing meteors having the power of re-collecting their scattered elements, tallies with frequent observation. The Newtonian, and generally adopted theory, in explaining their causes is simply this:—From the constant heat of the sun, sulphur and other combustible substances, emit exhalations which cause an incandescence upon mixing with the nitrogen of the atmosphere, and from the sulphur and nitre being thus melted, a flame bursts forth which illuminates, if the exhalations be copious, that part of the heavens, with a considerable stream of light. In the ignition of gun powder, it is precisely the same experiment, being composed of coal, sulphur and nitre. The coal presently takes fire by the smallest spark, by which the sulphur and nitre are melted and burst into flame, just as they do in the heavens.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

On Tuesday last, we were edified by a spectacle which a few centuries ago, would have been a case of public interest; but which, at the present period, is deprived of its awful and mysterious circumstances, and it is only a matter of amusement—the trial of a witch!

Were our own opinions to be consulted, we would say, that the only witches who exercise their power over us, are the passions of the bright eyes, the cheek, and houri forms, who assail us with their power in the streets, haunt our imagination by day, and our dreams at night—but, the opinion of the world is against us, and in the words of the law, *communis error facit jus*.

The old woman, who was the subject of this charge, possessed all the requisites to constitute a witch, being very old, very ugly, and, withal, of the colour by the common consent of Christendom assigned to the potentate of the lower world.

We at first supposed, that the learned magistrate would have dispensed with oral testimony, and subjected the heinous criminal to the ordeal by water, according to the universal practice of our ancestors, by tying a large stone around her neck, and throwing her into a pool of deep water—if she sunk, she should be declared innocent—and if she swam, or floated, she should be adjudged guilty, and burnt.

But, he commenced by examining the witnesses to the fact—one of whom testified that she had "the biggest pears and the most desired vegetables that the market could afford; but that the witch put her spells upon the vegetables and the people in the market, and she could not sell nothing." Several other witnesses proved similar facts; and the watchman of the district, a man about six feet six in his stockings, having first used the precautions against witchcraft, which tradition informs us are omnipotent in such cases, testified "that on Saturday evening the accused threw salt, and other spells on the pavement, and bewitched the whole market." On being examined as to his belief in her power, he shook his head very knowingly and mysteriously, and said that "such things had been done, and might be done; and at all events, it was a breach of the peace."

The magistrate expressed his opinion, that from the clear and undisputed testimony in the case, he was not at liberty to dispute the facts; but, as he knew of no law, whether of the state or corporation, to prohibit any person from throwing salt on the pavement, he must discharge the prisoner—and the witnesses retired, complaining bitterly, that an example was not made of such a notorious witch.

A heavy stage coach, running between Manchester and Carlisle, in Scotland, was struck with lightning when about two miles from the town of Burton. The off leader and the two wheel horses were killed, but the numerous passengers escaped without injury, excepting a female who sat behind the driver with an umbrella spread to shelter herself and others from the rain. It is supposed the umbrella, as a conductor, saved the passengers from instant death. The umbrella was torn in pieces—the woman's bonnet scathed, and her dress scorched in many places. The lightning made a wound in her leg of several inches in length, but although she bled profusely she was not considered dangerously wounded.

It is stated in the Baltimore American that there is at present a great scarcity of mechanics, and, indeed, of laborers generally, in Baltimore. Bricklayers are getting wages as high as \$1.75 a day; and there are not enough of them to be found for the buildings now in progress. This circumstance may be worth the attention of mechanics and workmen at a distance.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 8.

ELECTORAL.

Administration Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania.
First Dist.—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Abner Franklin, of Fredell,
Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Edmond Deberry, of Montgomery,
Jas. F. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Benj. Robinson, of Cumberland,
James S. Smith, of Orange,
William Hinton, of Wake,
Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
William Clark, of Pitt,
Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

Jackson Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.
First District.—Robert Love, of Haywood,
Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes,
Peter Forney, of Lincoln,
John Giles, of Rowan,
Abraham Phillips, of Rockingham,
John M. Morehead, of Guilford,
Valter F. Leak, of Richmond,
Willie P. Ma gum, of Orange,
Rev. Josiah Crutlip, of Wake,
Joseph Hall, of Warren,
Joseph L. Williams, of Martin,
Keller Ballard, of Gates,
James D. Wilson, of Edgecombe,
Richard D. Speight, of Craven,
Edw. B. Dudley, of New Hanover.
The Election takes place on the second
Thursday (the 13th) of November next.

An article lately appeared in the Hillsborough Recorder which should have been noticed in this paper; but we were obliged to defer our remarks until we possessed ourselves of facts. We cannot now lay our hands on the article, but we believe we are safe, in giving substantial ally as the allegation of the editor, that "Colonel Tate removed with 17 hands, a log which Mr. Hinton James attempted in vain to move with forty hands." The log referred to, is about 20 feet in length, lies near Mr. Robinson's landing. In the latter part of Sept. 1836, it was raised by Mr. James with ten hands, but when the weight came to bear on the flats the water was so shallow that it grounded; the flats, consequently, he could not remove the log unless he compelled his hands, to go into the water. Ten hands would have been sufficient to remove it if Mr. James had put them into the water. This is conceived would endanger their health, as the season was far advanced, and he felt that he would not be justified in such an exposure, as the pilot assured him, that the log was not in the boat channel. Mr. James's object was not to take up the log; but to move it nearer the shore, that a wider passage might be afforded for boats.

The greatest force under the direction of Mr. James, at the time referred to, did not exceed twenty five hands. These were formed into four divisions. Two divisions were attached to the two sets of windlass flats; and two were separately engaged in trimming the bank, and in doing such other work as could be done with axes.

In offering the foregoing statement, we disavow any intention of reflecting on the editor of the Hillsborough Recorder. We know him to be incapable of making any assertion, which he does not believe to be true; but we must take leave to say, that he has been misled by the exaggerated representations of his informants.

We copy the above from the Wilmington Recorder of the 1st inst. If in the remarks to which the editor of that print alludes, injustice was done to Mr. James, it was certainly unintentional; and we are glad of the opportunity of correcting an error into which we were led. But while we admit the explanation of the editor as a perfect justification of the failure of Mr. James, we are nevertheless confident that our informants made no attempt at "exaggerated representations." They were gentlemen whose opportunities gave them ample means of obtaining correct information of the operations on the Cape Fear river; and one of them at least, is known to us as a gentleman whose character and standing is ample security that no misrepresentation was intended. We have therefore good reason to believe that the statement was made to us in a spirit of truth and soberness; and in the same spirit we penned our article, believing that the information would be acceptable to our readers, as well as useful in some degree in dissipating the prejudices which a series of failures had excited against a farther prosecution of internal improvements. We have not had an opportunity of communicating with our informant, but we are constrained to believe that he would regret no less than we would, that unmerited reproach should be cast upon Mr. James, and would be as ready to acknowledge an unintentional error. We know he would rather rejoice over the success of future operations, than indulge in vain regrets at the misapplication of funds and labour to which the inexperience of former years has subjected us.

Bennet Dozier, at the late Superior Court of Johnston county, was convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to receive twenty five lashes, and be imprisoned sixty days.

At Surry Superior Court, **Michael M. Collum**, indicted for the murder of Mr. Hutchens, was convicted of manslaughter.

At Wilkes, **Jacob Miller** was convicted of the murder of Joseph D. Baldwin, esq. and sentenced to be hung on the 10th inst. A man by the name of **Thompson**, alias **Newton**, was found guilty of passing counterfeit money, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, stand in the pillory,

and be imprisoned twelve months. **Barlow**, tried for the murder of his wife, was acquitted on the plea of insanity.

At Montgomery, **Cyrus B. Robinson**, on an indictment for burglary, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung.

Wm. Shaler, esq. for several years U. S. consul at Algiers, has arrived at Salem, Mass.

Mr. Barbour, our minister to the court of St. James, arrived at Liverpool, after a passage of 20 days, from New York.

Accident.—A small son of **Edwin Smith**, of this county, was killed last week, by being thrown from the top of a loaded cart, where he had been placed by his father for a ride. The wheel passed over his body and crushed him to death! *Raleigh Register.*

Wheat.—This article has caused a great deal of excitement in our market within the last ten days, and has varied in price from \$1 to 1 25 per bushel. This rise was caused by the account from Europe that the late heavy rains in France and England had seriously injured the crops in those countries. The first advices that affected the prices here, were received by the John Jay, to the 8th August, and by the Canada to the 16th; those by the Columbia to the 22d were of a contradictory nature—but those received by the Napoleon to the 25th, state that the injury is much less than had been anticipated, and the prospect of fine weather such as to dissipate all fears of any further injury; notwithstanding this, early yesterday morning, prime wheat sold in our market from \$1 15 to 1 20—the price settled down, however, in the course of the day, to \$1 12 1/2 cents for the best quality—a price as high, it is supposed, as our merchants and millers under the present prospects, can venture to give. *Pct. Intel.*

Sales of Troy Flour were made at New York on the 15th ult. at \$7 8 1/2. At Charleston, on the 26th ult. Flour sold readily at eight dollars per barrel.

At Montreal on the 22d ult. in consequence of the advance of grain in England, flour was selling at nine dollars per barrel.

The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of the 20th ult. says: "The rise of flour in our market to seven dollars, is not, we apprehend, entirely dependent upon the recent news from Europe. The crops of this country are said to be exceedingly short; so that we cannot look for an immediate return to its former price, even should there be no increased demand for it in Europe."

From the Kentucky papers it appears that a number of persons have been presented in that state for illegal voting at the late election.

A gentleman lately lost his pocket book, containing 1,900 dollars, while under the razor in a barber's shop in New-York; and another had his pocket book, containing 1,600 dollars, taken while at the theatre the evening before.

The Jackson convention, assembled at Herkimer, New-York, has nominated Mr. Van Buren for governor, and Judge Throop for lieutenant governor of that state.

Anti-Tariff.—At a meeting held at Crawfordville, Georgia, on the 3d inst. it was resolved not to support any candidate for the legislature, or any county officer, who will not agree to appear in his official station, clad in homespun manufactured in that state; and to request their Senators and Representatives in Congress to appear at Washington, clothed in a similar apparel.

Accounts from Upper Canada represent that a malignant fever prevails in that province, particularly along the shores of Lake Ontario, which is very fatal, and has swept off a number of the inhabitants.

Antarctic Expedition.—On visiting the Navy Yard, at Brooklyn, a few days since, we were much gratified with an examination of a noble ship on the stocks nearly ready to launch, which we found to be the one intended by the Secretary of the Navy, for the exploring expedition to the South Seas and Pacific Ocean. She bears the name of the old Peacock, repaired, but is in reality, in every respect, a new ship, expressly for the intended expedition. Her length is one hundred and eighteen feet; breadth thirty-two feet six inches, depth fourteen feet six inches, with a spar deck of

seven feet, and measuring about five hundred and twelve tons.

The frame is very strong, and of the best seasoned live oak. Her timbers are entirely solid, bolted one into the other, and caulked, as high as the birth deck before planking, so that she might have been launched and crossed the Atlantic, without planking or sheeting inside or out.

In addition to what is common in sloops of war, she is provided with a spar deck, which will afford shelter and comfort to the men in bad weather. Her bulwarks above the spar deck, are the same as in merchant vessels.

The Naval Architect, Mr. Samuel Hart, has superintended the construction of the vessel, under Commodore Chauncey in accordance with the model sent from the Navy Department, and the manner in which he has executed his task, reflects the highest credit on his professional skill.

The vessel will be lightly armed with twelve instead of twenty-two guns; her spars and rigging will not be so heavy as in common sloops of war, so that she may be sailed with a smaller complement of men, an object of primary importance on a voyage of such duration.

We have been highly gratified to find that the members of the Lyceum of Natural History, in this city, have taken up the subject with great spirit; they have long since communicated to the secretary of the Navy, the deep interest the society felt in the enterprise to be sent out under his special care and direction, and their zeal and willingness to co-operate with him in maturing and arranging all the scientific details of the expedition.

Every thing indeed in relation to this expedition appears advancing; but what time it will leave our port, we have not been able to learn. We hope the Secretary will carry it through with the same spirit and enlarged views he has shown in the arrangement thus far matured. He may rely on being sustained by the intelligence of the country.

N. Y. Statesman.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Pursuant to previous notice, a respectable meeting of the citizens of the western part of Orange, met at the house of Mr. James Johnston, on Saturday the 4th inst. for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of the Presidential Election. The meeting was organized by calling Major John Thompson to the Chair, and appointing Peter Clarke Secretary; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting view with equal disgust and apprehension the electioneering journeys of the heads of departments, in abandoning their public duties and taking part of the business of electioneering, as inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution, and dangerous to our liberties.

Resolved, That we will oppose by all honorable means in our power the reelection of JOHN Q. ADAMS, believing him to be deficient in that judicious practical order of talent, and sound and wholesome state of mind, necessary for a wise, prudent and independent chief magistrate; we believe him to be wanting in that intimate knowledge of his country, in the popular confidence, public opinion, natural connexion and natural trust of the American people, to give full effect to public opinion, and unite and harmonize all parts of the union.

And Resolved further, That, in the opinion of this meeting, Mr. Adams was elected by a coalition of old, national political enemies, without common principle or connexion with, or trust in one another; brought together by no consideration of national policy, but by collusion with Mr. Clay, in direct defiance of the expressed will of the people; and we believe that if the present administration is continued in power, it will be a virtual grant to office hunters, to violate the fundamental principles of democracy.

Resolved, That this meeting look with confidence to the election of ANDREW JACKSON, to the high and distinguished office of president, as a hero, statesman and patriot, whose services in time of difficulty and danger were freely rendered to our country; that he has proved himself on all occasions and in the most signal manner, during the late war, a friend to the people's safety and to the perpetuation of their rights, and superior to every selfish view; whose moderation, purity of character and acquiescence in the voice of the majority, fully evince his republicanism and his attachment to the constitution, and whose energy of mind, soundness of judgment, and discretion in the cabinet and in the field, eminently qualify him for and entitle him to an office, to which all these qualities are required and constantly elicited.

Resolved, That we view with mingled emotions of pain and contempt, the corrupt and inexcusable means resorted to, to support Mr. Adams's election; the pamphlet purporting to be "an official record from the war department touching the six militiamen," the charge against Gen. Jackson of the foul crime of treason, of "having been connected with Aaron Burr," "the invasion of the domestic circle," "the coffee handbills," to be libellous and unfounded calumnies, indicating peculiar depravity of character, and at which an honourable mind would revolt.

Resolved, That we deprecate the repetition of a scene like the last presidential election, and we invite every lover of freedom and the purity of our republican institutions, to join with us to have the constitution of the United States so amended, that the president shall be chosen by the people, and never be re-elected.

Resolved, That the following persons, to wit, John C. Russell, J. Thompson, esq. Capt. John Cheek, J. Hunter, and Captain John Jones, be a committee of correspondence for said western part of Orange, to unite with the Jackson committee of this county, and other similar committees favorable to the restoration, permanency and support of a free government administered in conformity with the wish, interest and welfare of the people.

Resolved, That the editors of the Hillsborough Recorder and Raleigh Star, be requested to insert these resolutions, and J. A. Craig's address, in their respective papers, for the information of the people.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be rendered to Major Thompson for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair.

JOHN THOMPSON, Chairman.
PETER CLARK, Secretary.

The speech of Dr. Craig, which accompanied these resolutions, would occupy eight columns of our paper; we therefore could not insert it without excluding almost every thing else. But we have even a more powerful objection to it than this. The writer of the speech knows, that on many of the points of his discourse we entertain opinions totally opposed to him, and that our ideas of truth and justice would require another eight columns to be appended to his. At present we deem this labor wholly unnecessary, as but few converts would probably be made on either side. If the discussion would be beneficial, we should not be unwilling, by the production of facts and argument, to maintain the converse of almost every point which he has urged in his speech.

ELIZA ESTES, Robert Eaton 2
William Favcett
John Faucett
John Freeland jr.
Thos. J. Faddis 2
Benjamin Franks
Alec Flinton
John Farthing

ELIJAH GRAVES, Larkin Gordon
John Gatis
Jenet Graves
Tiria Garrad

ALLEN HUTCHENS, Dennis Heart
Mary Harris
Drewry Hall
William Horn
A. W. Horton 2
Nathaniel Harris
Isaac Holloman
Ephraim Harris
Edmond Herndon
Thomas Hastings
Henry Parish
Thomas W. Holden
Allen Hutchen
Joshua Horn
James Hart
Nathaniel Hicks

JOHN JOHNSON, Wm. Watts Jones 2
Samuel Jackson
William Inscore
Bishop William Jordan
Stephen Justice

THE ORANGE PRESBYTERY will commence its autumnal sessions at Warrenton, on Wednesday the 29th inst. 50—

THE SYNOD OF NORTH-CAROLINA will meet at Raleigh, on the 4th of November next. 50—

A Camp-Meeting will commence at New-Providence, near Trolinger's Bridge, twenty miles west of Hillsborough, on Friday the 24th of October. 50—

LAND SALE. PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for Orange county, made at September term last, I shall expose to public sale, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 24th day of November next, a tract of land containing 306 ACRES, more or less, belonging to the heirs of the late William Bingham, deceased, lying in the county aforesaid, and adjoining the lands of Robert Whitted, William Mebane and others. A credit of one, two, three, four, and five years will be given, in equal instalments. Bond and sufficient security will be required for the purchase money.

JAMES WEBB, C. M. E. 50—

NOTICE. LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of NEVILLE BARREE, deceased, at our last August term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; therefore all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the estate to bring them forward, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CHRISTOPHER BARBEE, Adm'r. 50—3wp

HORACE AMES, DENTIST. RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Hillsborough. His stay in Hillsborough will be limited to a few days. He may be found at the Union Hotel.

New-York, Feb. 10, 1837. The subscribers hereby certify, that they have long known Dr. Ames, and respected him as a gentleman and well informed physician. Dr. Ames is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, and has devoted himself particularly to the study and practice of Dentistry, of which he is a well informed and skillful practitioner.

JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D. President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D. Professor of Surgery. JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic. 49—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st day of October, 1837.

A. Lewis Atkins
F. Avery
John Atkins
Anna Ashe
Thomas Armstrong 2
John Allen
Joseph Armstrong

B. William Barker
Thomas Brewer
Thomas Bowles
Robert Berry
John Boon
William Barbee
Dr. Ellis G. Blake
John Barnwell
David S. Blalock
Jane Boroughs
James Bruce 2
Asaph Brown
Joseph G. Bacon
Thomas Burton
Samuel Bumpass jr.
Richard Breese

C. George Copley 2
Enoch Crutchfield
James Child 2
James Clancy
John Crutchfield
Stephen Clark
William Chambers
Joshua Cates
Thomas Cates
Samuel Childs
Mrs. Hannah Chapman
James Clark 2
Samuel Couch
David Carr
Samuel Carrell
Ferquard Campbell 2

D. Eldridge Dunevent 2
Rebecca Dickey
Miss Ann Debruler

E. Eliza Estes
Robert Eaton 2

F. William Favcett
John Faucett
John Freeland jr.
Thos. J. Faddis 2
Benjamin Franks
Alec Flinton
John Farthing

G. Elijah Graves
Larkin Gordon
John Gatis
Jenet Graves
Tiria Garrad

H. Allen Hutchens
Dennis Heart
Mary Harris
Drewry Hall
William Horn
A. W. Horton 2
Nathaniel Harris
Isaac Holloman
Ephraim Harris
Edmond Herndon
Thomas Hastings
Henry Parish
Thomas W. Holden
Allen Hutchen
Joshua Horn
James Hart
Nathaniel Hicks

I. John Johnson
Wm. Watts Jones 2
Samuel Jackson
William Inscore
Bishop William Jordan
Stephen Justice

J. John Johnson
Wm. Watts Jones 2
Samuel Jackson
William Inscore
Bishop William Jordan
Stephen Justice

K. Levi Jackson
Martin Isely
John Jackson
William Jordan
Elijah Johnson
Miss Margaret Johnson
Benoni Jackson

L. Joseph Kirkpatrick
Keneth Kelly
William Kirkpatrick

M. Miss Polly Latta
George Laws
John Lockhart
James P. Laws

N. Sampson Moore
James M'Dade
Archibald M'Mannan
James Mebane
Willie P. Mangum
Col. William Mitchell
Moses M'Cown
Randolph Mabrey
John M'Manning

O. James Nutt 2
Thompson Nutt
Suckey Nash
Abner Nash jr.
Elizabeth Nelson

P. Benjamin Oliver
Phillip Piersen
William Piper 2
Col. Phillip Piersen
Catherine E. Parris

R. John Rasher
Frederick Rhoads
Aquilla Rhodes
Jane Ray
John Rowley
Elizabeth B. Russell
Danford Richards
William Robeson
John Rydols

S. Alfred Shamly
Gilbert Strathorn
Tenns Sturdivant
Mariah Steward
Stephen Sampson
Stephen Sausby
John Scott
Samuel Scarlet
John Shaw
John Schools
William Sykes
J. P. Sneed
John W. Shaw

T. James Trice
Martha Turner
David Tinnin
Richard Tapp
J. Turner
Elizabeth Thompson
Robert Tinnin
John Thompson
Daniel Thomas

W. Stephen Williams
Jefferson Wright
Joseph White
James Webb
James Walker
George Wagner
John Weaver
Henry Woods
William Ward
David Williams
William P. Waugh
Samuel Wilson

Y. David Yarbrough 2
R. L. Cook, P. M.

CASH. THE subscriber will give Fifty Cents for good WHEAT, delivered at his Mill. He keeps for sale Flour, Bran, and Middlings. J. Webb.

Splendid VIEWS of American Scenery. ON Friday, the 10th of October, 1837, will be published by T. K. GREENBANK, No 64 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, a volume of splendid views of American Scenery, as follows:

1—A view of Beck's Shot Tower, on the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia, and adjacent scenery.
2—A view of the Light House on Long Island Sound, with the adjacent scenery.
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4—Characteristic Scenery on the Hudson River.
5—View of New London, Connecticut, with the adjacent scenery.
6—View of Lemon Hill, near Philadelphia, the seat of Henry Pratt, esq.
7—The Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.
8—View of the Great Bend of the Susquehanna.
9—View of the Upper Falls of Solomon's Creek, Luzerne county, Pa.
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* Any Editor who will insert the above a few times, and forward a copy of his paper containing the advertisement, directed "Saturday Bulletin, Philadelphia," shall receive a copy of the Views, immediately on their publication. September 27. 50



From the Charleston Courier.

STANZAS.

The Summer's leaves were fair and bright,
But now upon their boughs they fade;
Already has the withering blight
Of Autumn, ruthless havoc made;
The gay, the beautiful, the pride
Of August droop—and some have died!

The sun in splendour rose to-day,
His glories beam'd far o'er the world;
But clouds arose, obscured each ray,
And rain drops soon the flowers impearl'd;
Those flowers, how sweet! yet even they
Begin their early, sure decay.

And thus it is with all fair things—
All which we love and prize the most,
Season, eye, a day of briars
The fearful blight—and they are lost;
Gay thoughts, high hopes, deep feelings all,
Must wear the dark funeral pall.

Too—my life is here pourtray'd,
It dawn'd like Summer's brightest leaf;
Was like this morning's sky array'd,
As evanescent—bright as brief—
For sorrow's clouds rose thick and soon,
'Twas midnight o'er its hour of noon.

And now, 'tis like those drooping flowers,
Fast hast'ning to the silent tomb;
A few more days—a few more hours,
And they will lose their transient bloom;
A little longer still—and I
Must follow—like a passing sigh.

AZEM THE FORTUNATE.

AN ARABIAN TALE.

Some years past, being at Bagdad, I entered a thierake or coffee house. The Turks present were employed in drinking coffee, smoking and chewing opium. Their prizes were as solemn as the bird Afetz, who thought the owl too sportful, and shrank from the frolic of his eyes; by the beard of Mahamud! only think of the frolic of an owl's eye. I had hardly entered, before one of the professed story tellers, so common in the east, began exclaiming—'who ever heard the tale of Azem the fortunate?' None answered. 'Well,' said he, 'is it your pleasure to hear the tale of Azem?' A nod from all present gave assent; and as it would only cost me my time and a few aspers, I seated myself, and he thus commenced the following story.

Azem was an inhabitant of Balsora. Good fortune had attended him from infancy. His dwelling was second only to that of the Sultan; his gardens vied with those of Paradise; birds of all kinds, and of a thousand varied plumages, warbled forth their morning song to charm his ear; and Circassia's fairest daughters warmed his heart, whilst he himself, in form and beauty, was a Prince among Princes, the first of men among men. To crown all, he had a generous heart, and his bounties were well known to all the needy followers of the Prophet.

There is nothing perfect. Azem, ever fortunate, attributed his successes to pride, and when he relieved the unfortunate, in the folly of his heart he believed their suffering the result of folly or of crime. This opinion, united with his prosperity, filled his heart with pride. One night, after a day of more than usual success, with a heart swelling with vanity, he retired with his beautiful Zoe, to the bowers of rest. His powers were hardly lost in sleep, before the shrill cry of fire awoke him, and his aching eye saw a grand blaze surrounding him, and before morning his lordly palace, whose domes the night before seemed to nestle in the clouds, presented nothing but a black smoking ruin. 'One misfortune' says the proverb, 'is but the mother of another,' and as Azem mourned his dwelling, he heard that an earthquake had swallowed the city in which most of his wealth was deposited; and this proud man began to tremble for the future.

At this period he had determined on a pilgrimage to Mecca. This duty the pious Azem would not neglect. Collecting a sufficiency for his absence, his wives and children were left to the care of a good brother; and taking with him two slaves to whom he had been as kind as a parent, he bade adieu to all his heart held dear. Have you ever bidden farewell, a long farewell, to all you love, by parting made ten times lovelier; felt the warm quick breath of a wife's affection tremble on your cheek, whilst your unconscious babe, sweet link that binds you more closely together, twines his little hands in yours, as if clinging for protection? If you have ever felt that heart rending, that sickening of the soul that such a moment gives, you can conceive the parting

of Azem from his loved Zoe.—The farewell trembled on his lips, and with a convulsive effort, he fled.

Azem had joined a large caravan to pass the desert. Many days, all went on well. On the twentieth, after leaving Balsora, the sun rose red as blood. As the day advanced, the heat grew intense, the sky was brassy over their heads, and the sands were like heated coals under their feet. About the hour of noon, a faint flush of red, tinged the horizon. This awful harbinger of the wind of death, struck all with horror. The Cap Aga, or leader, ordered all to prostrate themselves until the Simoon, or blast of Arael, was past. The camels hid their mouths in the sand; for instinct warns them of their danger. The burning wind soon passed by and all suffered by its malignancy, and none more than Azem. From this time, day after day, the way grew more and more tedious. Many of the camels died, and from a fall from one of the overloaded beasts, Cap Aga was killed. All then, was confusion. In the caravan, a thousand different opinions were given, and none steadily followed; water grew scarce and famine threatened them. On the thirtieth day of their pilgrimage, a wild band of the desert appeared. In the moment of danger great minds ever take the lead. Azem instinctively seized the command. His voice was heard giving orders, and cheering all around. Forming into a square, they waited the attack. The battle was bloody. The leader of the robber band, a savage Kurd, signalized Azem for his prey. With almost irresistible fury he strove to transfix him with his lance. Azem nimbly parried the blow, and with one deadly stroke Azem's yatagan drank his heart's blood, and the giant form of the Kurd lay black and gory on the sand. The children of the desert, seeing their leader fall, retired. Night coming on, prudence suggested a speedy and separate flight.

One of Azem's slaves had passed the great desert before, and with his master and fellow slave boldly pushed on for life, and after ten days' intense suffering they arrived at a small town not far from Mecca.

Azem's toils brought on sickness, and he soon expected a summons from the angel Azrael, to join the hours of Paradise. It was differently written in the book of fate. As he was laying speechless on his couch, he heard his slaves in low, yet earnest converse. 'Come, let us be going,' said Abdalah, 'he cannot live; death has set his seal on him, and if we wait his decease, the Cadec will help us in taking an inventory of what he leaves behind. I hate to leave him, for he has been a good master—he cannot, no, he cannot survive.'

'True, sadly true,' said the other sighing. 'he cannot recover, and if we administer on his effects just before, it will be as well as just after death. Ah, Abdalah we must even be going.' So, piously commending their good master to the care of Mahammed, they gathered together all his effects and fled.

Azem soon after this began to recover, and he found himself weak, deserted, and a burden on a poor widow whose dwelling was his residence. His ring, the only valuable left, he gave her, and soon as he was able to crawl she let him know her poverty would not let her support him, and that another guest was expected to fill the room he then occupied.

Thus thrown on the world, the once rich and happy Azem had to depend on the alms of the compassionate for bread. Though humbled, he did not despair. With great exertion, he gained Mecca, where he paid the devotion so much valued by the Osmanice. From this time, he had to depend on charity for support.

One day, as he was soliciting alms, from weakness, he fell, and startled the horse of a Cadec who was passing, whose excellency also found the ground. A few lashes well applied, with many a hearty curse, removed him out of the way. Soon after this, as he was rubbing his aching shoulders, moulting his hard lot, something shining caught his eye.—He eagerly seized it.—It turned out to be a diamond of great value. As he was examining it, he was arrested by some officers. The diamond belonged to the Cadec whose fall he had occasioned. Being carried before him he was accused of stealing it. Azem protested his innocence vehemently, but nothing answered, the Cadec saw the very thief in his looks. His rage, in the eye of that officer, bespoke the knave. Poverty always looks suspicious, and no guilt so conspicuous as that in rags. The trial finished, Azem was condemned to lose his right hand. In the bitterness of his soul, he cursed his day, and in his anathemas,

forgot not the unjust Judge. Being overheard, one said: 'curse you the Cadec!' The Cadec, on this, being a compassionate man, to give him a useful lesson, in addition to his sentence, ordered his ears to be cropped and his tongue to be slit. 'No doubt,' said the Cadec, 'my instruction will sink deep into his soul.'

At the place of execution, he suffered the whole of the sentence, in the presence of a numerous and highly delighted audience.

After the multitude had dispersed some humane Dervises took him under their protection, until he was healed, when to beg again was his lot. It happened on a certain day, whilst he was in a crowd, that a robbery took place, and each suspicious person was seized, and none were more strongly suspected than the ragged Azem. The thief, who committed the robbery, was a shrewd knave.—Seeing what would come to pass, he cunningly contrived to put the purse, the thing stolen, into the bag of Azem where it was found, and he was carried before the Judge, who was the same Cadec that had recently condemned him. The Cadec, on seeing him, smiled.—'Surely this fellow,' said he, 'loves me much, or hates his limbs more, or he would not give me such frequent calls.'

On entering the hall of Judgment, Azem cried 'Justice, Allah! give me but justice.' On hearing the evidence the Cadec condemned him to lose his other hand, and to be scourged and branded.—Then turning to the executioner, he said: 'remember, when you scourge him, that he called on Allah for justice, and may he strengthen you.' Azem once more suffered, and at every lash, he, in truth, thought that Allah had added strength to his tormentor's arm.—The whole sentence being executed, the kind Dervises took him again to their care; after a long protracted misery, he was once more thrown on the wide world, poor and friendless, and worn down by affliction.—With labour almost super human, he gained his home.—Here, new misfortunes attended. He found his wife had forgotten him, and was married. His brother disowned him, and his children, long neglected, were only known by their vices.—To add new poignancy to his grief, he met Zoe, his beautiful wife.—Caught by surprise, she gave one look of recognition, and another that said, begone and hide thy squalid form, and never let me see you more. The cup was now full; the last drop of misery had fallen into the chalice. Azem raised his eye to heaven; not a word passed his lips.

Crossing his mutilated limbs on his breast, with an eye stony with despair, he sought the pool of Merazim. For the last time, he called on Allah, and bent himself for the fatal plunge, when he felt himself withheld by an irresistible power.

A voice thundered in Azem's ear: 'is this your faith?' On turning, he found himself standing in the presence of a being whose eye dazzled like the sun, and whose almost transparent form glowed in its lustre like the talisman of Raschad. The spirit spoke and said: 'I am Zadock, the angel of instruction. Your alms are remembered, and your good deeds are pictured on the storied walls of Arasam. Still, your pride has dimmed their lustre, and I am sent to pour on your darkened soul the light of wisdom. To your eye, suffering was the reward of pride or of folly. As a superior, you dispensed your bounty. You trod on man, and in the pride and prosperity of your heart, you felt above mortals, blessing Allah that your virtues raised you above them. Affliction has now tried you, and you are found wanting. The loss of wealth, Allah-willed; ingratitude of friends was not your crime; the vices of your children created by your absence, cankered not your virtues, for you were treading the path of duty; and the desertion of those you love, should not have driven to despair.—You should not have attempted, impiously, uncalled, to enter those abodes of the silent dead, over which hangs darkness, until heaven removed the veil; and had not mercy stayed you from Scerath*, you would have fallen, and you would have been numbered in the dread abode of Eblis.

'Child of folly! hear the words of Zadock. Misfortune is the parent of many virtues; faith, fortitude, humility and forgiveness are all her children; and heaven smiles not on a fairer object than that man who in the darkest days, finds by the aid of faith, all light within. The storms of the moral, like those of the natural world, tend to purify. When the tempest of affliction breaks on the soul, it cleanses the heart until it is as pure as was that of Mahamed after the angel Gabriel had pressed from it the last alack drop of frail mortality.—Allah's mercy gives you again to the world; if prosperous, be humbly bountiful; if in mercy you are afflicted, bend in cheerful resignation.'

Having thus spoken, the angel spread his wings. A stream of splendour, vivid as the lightning's flash, marked its eddy path, and soft swelling music stole on the ear as he coursed his way to the highest heavens.

As Azem withdrew his feet from the well, he awoke. The lovely Zoe, glowing in the beauty of love and innocence, was by his side. The Hence, beautiful flower of heaven, and the grateful Lotus poured forth a thousand rich perfumes. Azem could barely realize that he had had so long a dream. With wonder, he viewed his well formed limbs, perfect in their strength, and with joy, he felt the blood of health tingling through his veins, and as the rising sun shed his first, newest rays on the scene around, he arose and bent in prayer, returned thanks for the instructions of the night. From this time, the lesson of Zadock never was blotted from his memory, and it became a proverb, who more kind in their bounty than Azem, for his heart responds to the charity of his hand.

After this, Azem lived happy many years with his dear Zoe, a blessing to others, and by Allah blest.

Here, the speaker closed. 'Allah!' said one Turk. 'Mahamed!' said another, and 'wonderful!' cried a third. After a small collection, each resumed his meditations, until some new object might excite them. H. K.

From the Charleston Observer.

EQUITY IN LAW.

The great master painter of the passions, in his description of Shylock, has held up a picture from which we turn with loathing and disgust; yet the resemblance which many individuals, of fair reputation, bear to the original, is proof enough that it is a case by no means unique. Shylock would have his bond—his pound of flesh nearest the heart of the unfortunate debtor. May he not be considered in this respect as the prototype of some who have no scruples of conscience in taking all that the law allows? An example will illustrate my meaning.

A purchases of B. a piece of land, for which he pays him one third in cash and gives his bond with mortgaged security for the remainder, to be paid in four equal annual instalments. The first and second instalment, when they become due, are cancelled. A. is unfortunate, and the mortgage is foreclosed upon his failing to pay the third and fourth; when the land, together with all his other effects, are exposed to sale. His goods and chattels are first disposed of which about pays the interest and cost. B. does not attend the sale, but employs an agent, and gives him direction not to let the land be sold unless it amounts to the judgments which he holds over it. The sale takes place on a stormy day.—It is struck off to the agent of B. at one half the amount of the judgment. And now B. is very solicitous to ascertain whether A. has any more property on which he can seize. B. has the very land which he sold to A. in as good condition as it was when he sold it—together with two thirds of the money for which it was originally sold, and the interest on the remaining third. He charged his agent to bid for it to the amount of the judgment which he held over it. And because it was sold for less, he, good honest soul, after stripping his unfortunate debtor of all that he possessed, is still hunting him for the remainder—because, forsooth, the law allows it.

This example, Mr. Editor, in its general outlines, is from real life; and the oppressive creditor is ranked among honorable men. Perhaps were we to examine all the transactions of life, we should find more counterparts to this story than those who live retired from the world are apt to imagine. The golden rule is sometimes forgotten, when men will have their bond.

ARISTIDES.

A GOOD HAND.

In the endless variety of hand writing to be met with in this scribbling, scrawling world there seems to be some difference of opinion, or of taste, as to what constitutes a good hand. When a fair lady sends a fair note and requests the pleasure of your company to tea on a given evening, that is doubtless a fair hand. When a man writes you most laconically, inform-

ing you that unless you pay that note he holds against you in 24 hours, he will immediately send you to jail, that may be called a plain hand. When a gentleman sends you an exceedingly polite note, only demanding the satisfaction of blowing out your brains, that is denominated an honorable hand. When a lady writes a billet-doux with a quill plucked from the wing of Cupid, and with such fine and delicate strokes as to be invisible except to the eyes of love, that is without doubt a lovely hand. The Lord's Prayer written in the compass of a half dime, is a very fine hand. A hand which is frequently placed at the bottom of a note, for value received," however coarse and vile it may appear, is a very promising hand. A hand, which after writing a long, lean, soporific article, requests an editor to favor the public with the sublime squeezings of an empty noddle, is, to say the least, a very impudent hand. The gentlemen, again, who writes to this same humble servant of the public on matters of any kind relating to a newspaper, and makes a point of forgetting the postage, by the unanimous opinion of the whole corps editorial writes a villainous hand.

Then besides these there is the close hand, and the sprawling hand, the round hand, and the sharp hand, the easy hand, and the cramped hand, the heavy hand, and the light hand, the running hand, and the halting hand, the straight hand, and the descending hand, the copy hand, the business hand, and the hand which has no business; then there is the counting house hand the legal and the clerical hand, and twenty other different hands, all of which may be good, bad, or indifferent, as it happens. But when we receive a letter, post paid, and written thus, (though it be in quail tracks and pot-hooks,)—'Enclosed are two dollars and fifty cents, for which you will be good enough to forward your paper to'—this we consider to be positively a good hand. Berkshire American.

Near Berlin, a soldier distracted by rejected love attempted to drown himself—but at the moment of perishing was saved, and afterwards put under guard to prevent his completing suicide, in a short time escaped, and ran towards the river. A comrade pursued him, but finding himself distanced, called to the unfortunate man, and then threatened to shoot him if he did not return; the man immediately faced to the right about, the fear of being killed overcoming the desire of being drowned.

A Moll.—When the sun-dial in the inner Temple was finished, and about to be erected, the maker went to the gentleman whose office it is to direct such things, to know if there was any motto to be on it. The gentleman being engaged, and unwilling to be disturbed, told him, 'Begone about your business.' This the tradesman understood he meant for the motto, and it very appropriately is so to this day.

State of North-Carolina, Chatham County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1828.

Charles Chalmers
vs.
Administrators and Heirs
of Thomas J. Merritt.

Constable's Execution levied on land, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court now present, that James P. Merritt, Elizabeth M. Merritt, Lucinda Merritt, William B. Merritt, John W. Merritt, Thomas S. Merritt, heirs at law of John Merritt, deceased, and John Majors and Lucy his wife, defendants in this suit, reside beyond the limits of this state; It is ordered therefore, by the said Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for three weeks, that unless the above named defendants appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Chatham county, at the court-house in the town of Pittsborough, on the second Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, judgment will be rendered against them, and the land levied on be condemned subject to plaintiff's execution. Witness Thomas Ragland, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of August, A. D. 1828.

Thos. Ragland, c. c. c.

Price adv. \$2 00. 43—3v

BACON FOR SALE.

7000 subscribers have a quantity of prime BACON for sale, which is perfectly sound.

Turner & Phillips.

September 2. 43—1m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified at August Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions as administrator of the estate of WILLIAM CABE, deceased, gives notice to all those indebted to said estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, as no indulgence can be given; and all persons having claims on the estate will present their accounts properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Wm. Brown, Adm'r.

Sept. 33. 43—3v